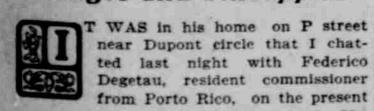
Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico Talks of the Business Conditions

Two Thousand Plantations in the West Indian Island and Their Product ... Money to Be Made in Sugar.. Something About Oranges and Pineapples



Degetau is the first Porto Rican who has ever held a seat in the United States Congress. He has the title of resident commissioner and the powers of a territorial delegate, representing more people than any delegate of the past. He stands for about 1,000,000 of our West Indian cousins, and also for some of the biggest questions now before the American people.

I think Mr. Degetau is well fitted for his position. He comes of one of the old Spanish families resident in Porto Rico and he is a type of the best people of that island. Tall, straight and well formed, he has a high intellectual forehead, a fair, rosy complexion, beautiful brown eyes and a luxuriant silky brown beard sprinkled with gray. He is the handsomest man in Congress and one of the most cultured and best educated. Born at Ponce, he was sent to Spain to school and graduated there as a bachelor of arts at the College of Barcesors of moral and political science in the Madrid Academy of Anthropological Scithe Spanish-speaking countries.

he represented the island in the Spanish Cortez. After the war was over he joined with the Americans in reorganization of affairs there, and he is now at the front, bushing everything that will benefit Porto PORTO RICO IN 1904.

I asked Mr. Degetau some questions as dies. He replied:

of industry. In some our people are better gun to raise oranges in Porto Rico. He altogether about 1,000,000 people, but they off than ever and in others they are worse off than they were before the war. "How about your sugar plantations?" I

are doing very well. Porto Rico Java and the Sandwich islands. We can grow more cheaply than they can, and as | the other West Indian islands, but fruit a result the business is profitable.

Where are your best sugar lands?" "On the coastal plains which border the Island and on the rich river bottoms. The in Porto Rico. They are about twice as most of the island is high and mountainous, large as the varieties we have in our marand the sugar lands must be limited. As it is, we have now about 62,000 acres in cultivation, and we produce more than 210,- asked. 600,000 pounds of sugar per year. In other words, we raise enough sugar to give every man, woman and child in the Union three is every year. In addition to these sugar lands there are some devoted to pasturage which might be used for sugar. | Havana. Not long ago some of the Cuban | gress. Altogether we have about 2,000 planta-

Porto Rican commissioner, "and the best are seldom offered for sale. We have plantations that are worth \$300 per acre and up-

"I am sorry to say that the coffee planters are not doing well," replied Mr. Degetau. "This is a serious thing for us, for coffee has always been our chief industry. fore the war our principal markets were pain and Cuba. In those countries our coffee was considered the best, as it is in France and other parts of Europe to-day. in took the bulk of the crop at high prices and Cuba bought largely. After the var Spain put such a tariff on Porto Rican fee that we lost that market, and the Cuban tariff kept us out of that country. At the same time a corresponding increase did not come from the United States. The most of your coffee comes from Brazil, and the Brazilian coffee does not compare in quality with that of Porto Rico. It is a coffee, while ours is comparatively inally learn the excellence of our Porto tican product and that it will have the osition that the best of the Java coffee has

"I think it will eventually bring the highmarkets. When that time comes our coffee area will be increased and we will be one of the richest States of the American

duce?" I asked. We have 166,000 acres under cultivation, and there are large areas which might be plantisland, although some districts produce finer | in pasture. I think there is money to be | the island." coffee than others. As for me, I drink only Porto Rican coffee, except where the social | "How about your markets?" mands are such that I have to do other- I "We have all the West Indies and all

to imagine a more perfect flying

machine than a swallow. Even

interested in birds, we can

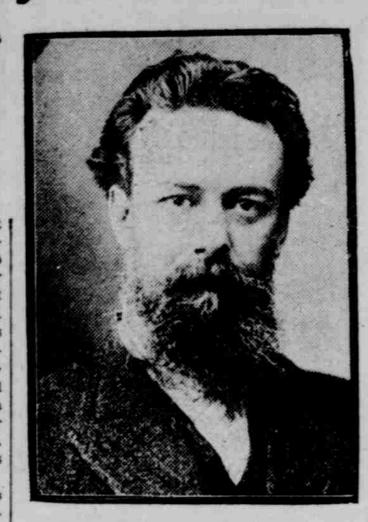
scarcely watch the flight of a barn swallow

for five minutes without a feeling of in-

tense admiration. Mark him as he swings

agile prey dictate; now watch him as he

drops gracefully to the level of the tall



Federico Degetau, Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States.

wise. Our coffee has a flavor which is be-

CHEAP LANDS IN PORTO RICO. "What are coffee lands worth?"

"That depends on the location and the

are accessible to the ports and in good coffee districts, they will bring much more lona, and in the law at the University of than where it is hard to get the coffee out. and Ponce. This road should be immensely Madrid. He has been one of the profes- The coffee business has been so bad that you can buy some lands for \$12 an acre, and very good lands for little more than that. ence, and as a novelist he is noted in all I think a good speculation could be made Mr. Degetau had made a reputation as island. Indeed, I bought a piece myself the back from the coast there are hills which

a statesman long before our war with other day for one-tenth what its value was rise into mountains. These mountains are Spain. Some years ago Porto Rico de- just after the war. This was not strictly | green all the year around. It is never cold ous feature of the new division, is already manded self-government, and a representa- twenty-four acres adjoining the town of the North Atlantic wash them daily with shop of its category to be found on our tion in the Spanish Congress at Madrid. Abbonito. It is high up in the mountains ozone, and in time they will be the great Mr. Degetau was one of the commissioners not far from Ponce, in one of the most winter resort of the United States. I undernot counting the buildings, about \$40 per

industry, and Mr. Degetau ventured the ter, and it may be that Porto Rico will have and human remains, prophecy that Porto Rico would some day a similar winter population to what Florida be the chief orange grove and pineapple | has now.' plantation of the United States. He says the fruit lands are being taken up, and | ing?' that many Americans have gone there to would not give up his prospects of mak- | tively small villages." ing a fortune out of the fruit raising in Porto Rico for \$20,900 a year, much less \$5,000. The island is such that there is no frost. Oranges grow luxuriantly and produce excellent fruits. So far but few of the trees have budded and the bringing in of the best of our Florida and California varieties will make the Porto Rico orange one of the best. At present the transportation lands are cheap and such plantations are steadily growing. I have never seen better pineapples than those which are grown

"What other industries have you?" "We have some excellent tobacco plantations," replied the Porto Rican commis-"We can grow as good tobacco as Cuba, and a great deal of our tobacco goes farmers objected to the importation of Porto Rican tobacco on the ground that exporters had most to lose by such an citizens." injury, the complaint should have come from them. The tobacco is grown well up | Porto Ricans would make good American in the mountains. There are large plantations near Cayey and elsewhere. There are cigar factories in both city and country, tory which makes about 100,000 cigarettes

kets and their flavor is unsurpassed.

"What are the prices of tobacco lands?" "They vary according to situation and quality. Very good lands can be bought cated. from \$50 to \$100 per acre."

A STOCK COUNTRY. "Tell me about your Porto Rican cattle." have something like 300,000 cattle, and we I feel sure that the Americans will republics which charges a tariff on other stock admits Porto Rican stock free on this account. The animals are usually of | the trip will be valuable to them and our finely formed. They are said to be the de- | some respects I think they surpass theest prices of any coffee in the American scendants of Andalusian and African cat- American teachers. They have good imagitle which were brought to the island cen-

> the year round. It grows luxuriantly, and the expenses of keeping stock are low." "What other kinds of stock have you?"

made in stock raising."

The Island Is No Place for a Poor Man, it Is Said ... Electric Railways and Big Hotels... School @ @ Teachers to Visit This Country D D D D D

the countries of South and Central America along the Caribbean sea. Live stock and dried beef are in demand in that part of the world and we can sell all we can "Would you advise young Americans to

go to Porto Rico to make their fortunes?"

etau. "We have plenty of good workmen and many small capitalists. If the young same time any special knowledge er ability, money he has the better he can operate. "There is a great opening for banking, railroad building and business of various kinds. Department stores would pay in Sar Juan and Ponce. As to banks, the interest rates range from 12 per cent. upward, a though the legal rate is, I think, 6 per cent. Loans can be made on good security There are also opportunities to buy lands for those who can command ready cash.' I asked Mr. Degetau to tell me something about the railway possibilities of the island. He replied:

"At present we are not well supplied with railways. Some little additions have been made to the line known as the French concession, running from San Juan with some breaks around the west coast. soil," replied Mr. Degetau, "If the lands cling the island A movement is now under way to rebuild a trolley line across Porto Rico, following to some extent the line of the military road, connecting San Juan profitable. It would get its power from

The conversation next turned to the fruit | These hotels should be full during the win-

"Not rapidly," replied Mr. Degetau. raise oranges. He cited one instance of a largest are San Juan and Ponce, neither of year in the United States. The man had | size is Mayaguez, on the west coast, with a recently lived in Florida and had just be- population of from 15,000 to 20,000. We have

> GLAD TO BE AMERICANS. "How are your people satisfied with American rule? Are they glad of the

"They are glad to be Americans," replied present political condition. Under the rule

"What is to be the future of Porto Rico?" "I am sure that Porto Rico will, within the Havana exporters were using it and | not many years, be a State of the American that its quality was such that it would in- | Union, and that the Union will be as proud jure the Havana brands. Inasmuch as the of us as we are proud of being American I here asked Mr. Degetau whether the

citizens. He replied: "Yes. They are naturally quiet and law loving. The island has been always noted and in San Juan there is a cigarette fac- as one without revolutions. The people have high ideas of honor and justice. They are intelligent, and through the schools cupation they are rapidly becoming edu-

> "Have you many colored people in Porto the West Indies," replied Mr. Degetau. "We have less than 60,000 pure negroes and about 309,000 mulattoes. The balance are whites, so that about three-fifths of the whole population is white.' "Tell me something about the teachers who are coming to the United

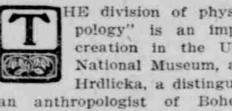
"You mean those who are to be brought by the transports to spend the summer. a dun color. They are heavy-limbed and schools. We have bright teachers. In nations and learn easily; but so far their ture studies are not so cultivated as with the American teachers. This trip to the United States will greatly benefit the teachers and give our children a practical knewledge of the United States. As it is, our schools are rapidly improving. We have "We have horses, hogs, goats, mules, three times as many pupils as we had beon the slopes of the mountains. They | four or five million dollars' worth of stock, | eration at San Juan, and we have a number are to be found in nearly all parts of the and as a whole more than one million acres of agricultural schools in different parts of

FRANK G. CARPENTER. [Copyright 1904.]

The Shelves of Brains

New Man-Study Laboratory Just Established in National Museum

Thousands of Human Beings, Both Living and Dead, to Be Studied There...Best Equipped Workshop of the Kind on Continent ... Most Extensive Anthropological Collection in World



Hrdlicka, a distinguished American anthropologist of Bohemian birth (Czech), late of the American Museum of Natural History, has been placed in charge

The "laboratory of physical anthropology," which constitutes the most conspicufarming land, however. It was a tract of and never very hot. The trade winds from the best-equipped and best-arranged work-The world's largest single collection of

"How about your towns? Are they grow- anthropological specimens, accumulated man who was offered a job at \$5,000 a | which has 50,000 people. The next city in | cludes between four and five thousand replied that while he had nothing now he live largely on the farms and in compara- two hundred brains. The last-named are arranged in special jars, placed upon tiers American Indian brains anywhere in presfor purposes of public education.

Mexico and among our Southwestern In-

of the laboratory are displayed the various instruments of precision. Nearly all of these have been imported from Paris, not

MEASURING BRAIN CAPACITY. The most interesting part of the parawhich have been established since the oc- I the utmost exactitude the cubical contents size of the brain which originally fit into it; brain, in normal cases, the greater the prob-

A "standard skull," molded in bronze and suppose," said Mr. Degetau. "They are reproducing the form of some selected hu-The cubic contents of this metal skull are known exactly, having been determined with the aid of mercury, and a test is first made with it before any series of actual skulls is measured. The hands of the most skilled operator will err at times, and he must prove repeatedly their delicacy of | mains to be done.'

manipulation or learn their percentage of The "standard skull" was held over a box filled with dried mustard seed, which was poured into it through the opening in the ly approached. Among these, first of all, ed. The coffee lands are back from the sheep and donkeys. We have altogether for the war. There is a high school in opmetal skull was subjected to numerous naturalists to this point, and with everytaps and shaking to properly pack the seed, I thing in anatomy vouching for a close re-The latter was next poured from the metal skull into a tin double liter measure, whose base was a specially constructed funnel, closed at the bottom with a valve regulated | the transition period. Because of their by a lever above the handle of the vessel. The double liter was then placed over a man and his immediate percursors must tall glass tube, graduated in cubic centi- be exceedingly rare, and without them we meters. The lever being turned, the seed | are unable to advance beyond deductions. descended slowly into the tube by simple force of gravitation. A wooden piston was next inserted into the tube to level the sur-WONDER if it would be possible | exhibits what, to us, seem to be strange | and his shining blue-black plumage will face of the seed, and the capacity of the skull was registered almost exactly, provhis young in certain barns and outbuild- as will his stately flight and charming ing that the method was correct, although | well as artificial causes must here be made. a margin of error amounting to ten cubic centimeters is always allowable. So delicate is this test, indeed, that the skulls examined lest a difference in its | tinent. broken window or an open door, to make he can tunnel to hide his simple nest of packing qualities produce an error. Fur-

thermore, the seed must descend by gravity through an opening of a definite dimension and always from the same height lest any the glass. Hence the use of the valved fun-The tree swallow, or white-bellied swal- nel rather than a vessel from which the low, as the latter name suggests, has his seed would be poured with varying volume Had the error of this test been more

than ten centimeters, a repetition would have been necessary. But inasmuch as perfection was almost shown, an actual skull was next taken from the many hundreds in the collection. The orbits, or eye-holes, were carefully stopped with cotton, as were the various apertures at the base. The real skull was then filled just as was the other, of metal, through the large opening at the base. The same tapping and shaksee him floating along close to the grass number, are similar to those of the barn him, but which, in time, might literally ing were repeated and the same apparatus

MEASURING THE LIVING. The other instruments mostly used in the laboratory are what are known as spreading and sliding compasses (the former opening like the calipers of our Bertillon laboratories and the latter suggesting the | condition of their race? The athlete is betscales used in the shoe trade for measuring the lengths of the feet), also a special tape measure, graduated according to the metric system. The compasses are used in measuring skulls or living heads, as well as upon the standard of their physical condivarious other parts of the anatomy, such | tion. as ears, eyeslits, noses, lips, chest diameters and proportions of hands and feet. Suspended upon one wall of the laboratory is a "graduated wooden meter" employed in the measurement of height. It hangs one meter above the level of a small platform. When carried into the field it may be suspended from a tree. It serves for measuring either total stature or sitting height. In use a square resting upon

The "osteometric board" is a piece of apparatus used for measuring the longer | mixture of the elements pouring in stimubones. The head of a bone is applied to the lates the mental functions and the entire vertical end of this scale, while a sliding trianglular block is held against the opposite extremity and against the graduations on the horizontal floor of the instru-

A diagnosis of the sex of a human jaw bone, as well as its measurements, can be made with another instrument, comprising

HE division of physical anthro- | a wooden platform against which the botpology" is an important new tom of the jaw rests and a hinged board creation in the United States | the angle formed by the rear part of the National Museum, and Dr. Ales | jaw. The angle is read upon the arc of a circular scale. The more perpendicular the

> pared, in their turn, with this rod are various wooden blocks, of five, ten, fifteen and twenty centimeters length, to which at intervals the spreading and sliding compasses are applied, that errors caused by bending and the like may be detected and cor-

through the new laboratory are series of plaster casts and busts reproducing physical characteristics of living race types, es Photographs of the various races and their subdivisions are being collected from all An insight into the minute scrutiny

which Dr. Hrdlicka applies to his various living subjects can best be obtained by scanning the series of blanks used by him for several years in laboratory and field

Sixty-seven observations are made from each subject, if practicable, and recorded in columns opposite his name and number In addition to this an entire page is reserved for miscellaneous physiological and medical observations of each tribe or group of people studied.

some of the more interesting items are the stature, diameter of the head and face, the breadth and height of forehead, maximum finger-reach, excess of finger-reach over height, dimensions of the nose, ears etc. In other colmuns are recorded the temperature, pulse, respiration, time of day, present state of health, pressure and traction force of the hands and weight. Added to this list are such observations as color, hair, detormation of the head, etc. TO STUDY EFFECTS OF VOCATION. Asked to outline the scope of the work of the new laboratory, Dr. Hrdlicka said:

"A search is being made for variations in dencies. Take, for example, our own race in manual labor. Especially where several interesting subclass of this intellectual phernalia is a device for measuring with group are the originators-men who originate and continue to do so in any line of

> opment. Students have a somewhat larger head development than the average man of lected by the Paris School of Anthropology. Exercise of mind causes an influx of blood to the brain and this increased nourishment favors the growth of that organ, the head enlarging in consequence.

"These variations remain very largely to be studied, and it should be ascertained whether they are constant, and, mainly, whether they are hereditary or whether they disappear.

"There are already accumulated data upon thousands and thousands of normal and abnormal persons. Dealing with whole groups of mankind requires the collection of vast material. And yet much more re- ly.

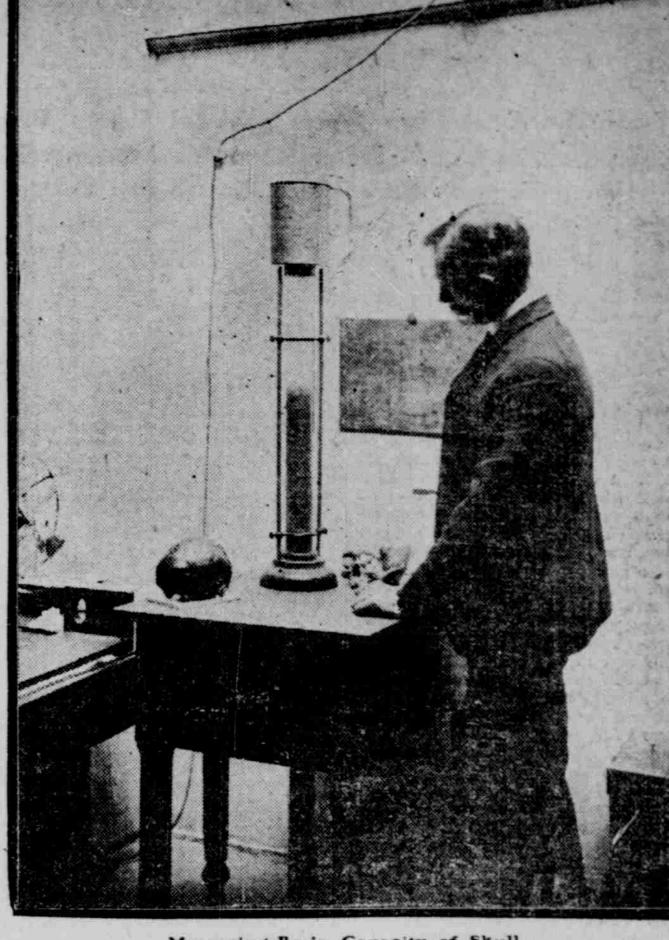
"What do you consider to be the most important problem yet to be solved?" "The most important and difficult problems of physical anthropology remain hardlationship between man and other mammals, we are still facing the problem of establishing and palpably demonstrating great antiquity the remains of the earliest "A second great problem is presented by man's differentiation into races and minor physical modifications. Long and careful observations of the effects upon man of diet, climate and many other natural as "Coming nearer home, it still remains to be solved when and whence the American Indian came and what modifications he has same character of seed must be used in all undergone since his advent upon this con-IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

"Some of the most important problems relate to the future of the human races and the right or left, as the movements of his | which the birds collect from the margins of | swallow's nest in the deserted burrow of a | varied force of its fall alter its height in | their physical subdivisions. Has man reached already the end of his physical differentiation? If, as indications seem to point, he is still progressing in that process, what directions in different parts of will education and mingling spread and unify the human race? 'It is found repeatedly that the bones of the Indian nor negro are less variable than those of the white man, and this is probazly true of other parts of the anatomy

as well. There are many changes of structure taking place in us constantly. Where "Of what relative value to a race are its different groups? This is another serious question. Are the men who devote their lives entirely to mental pursuits either a benefit or a detriment to the mean physical ter developed physically than the student. But is he a more valuable factor in the race, and are his children healthier or more procreative or of a higher racial standard? The whole future of races, physical, economical and political, will depend

"Are there any other problems besides that of the Indians of special interest to the people of the United States?" "Yes: there is now in progress a much more considerable mixing of negroes and whites than is ordinarily known of. Will this progress far enough to cause an en- ants. tire disappearance of the minority race, and how will it affect the resulting mixed race? 'The greatest of all advantages to America has been the constant influx of good, the top of the subject's head is held against | young, physically strong and mentally raw material, from every part of the world. The pioneer process is still going on. This system of their progeny.
"If America, like some countries, had

been peopled by one single race it would not have such bright prospects in every way as it has to-day. JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.



Measuring Brain Capacity of Skull

rected. Among the material being collected Some of the Queer Things that Occur in Indianapolis Society

"The Uninvited Guest" Often Causes the Hostess Much Embarrassment and Loss of Temper A Maid Who Was Unable to Resist a Guest's Merriment ... A Theater Party



READABLE item, which went | of discharging social obligations, but it through the papers last winter,

young woman appeared day after day for the girl, and she appeared as cheerfully at small and exclusive luncheons as at big

The uninvited guest is perhaps a prize city of any size-every village, perhaps, too; probably every place where there is any social life whatever-knows the society pusher of whom the prize bloom is the Uninvited Guest.

Indianapolis happily is not metropolitan enough to have an Uninvited Guest of her own; but uninvited guests she has not infrequently. Indianapolis hostesses tell; queer tales-quite in confidence-as to what happens now and then at their parties. Having been told in confidence, the one to whom the tales are told does not repeat them-except in confidence; so that it is seldom that an Indianapolis woman forces her way into a party to which she was not invited, that the fact is not known within a few days to all her dear five hundred

One Indianapolis girl gave a very large card party one afternoon last winter. She had not entertained for some time; and as she is a popular girl, her indebtedness was very large; so she concluded to wipe it all off at once, and she gave a monster card party to which she invited everybody who had entertained her and most of the people with whom she had a calling acquaintance, beside. There was one girl who has a lukewarm acquaintance with and forms. One guest did admit that she the invitation list. The morning after the invitations went out, the girl called up the prospective hostess.

"I understand you have sent out invitations for a very large card party," she said, "and I was told that you were asking all ready for you." But not Mrs. Blank, almost every one you knew. Two or three of the girls you aren't as well acquainted with as with me have received invitations -but I have none.

"No?" said the prospective hostess, faint-"No. I haven't received one-and I knew thought it must be an oversight. As the girl talked, the prospective hostess gathered her spirit together. She had deliberately left the girl off the invitation list; and she didn't propose now to back facts of the matter leaked out and the down. There was nothing faint about her | women who were the guests bewailed the voice as she returned: "Oh, no-it wasn't an oversight."

"Oh-well-I just wanted to know," said the other girl confusedly, and then she hung up the receiver. It might be supposed that to be told with perfect frankness and clearness that your not being invited to a party was intentional, would settle such a matter, but the girl who asked for information took another view of the case. She came to the party. The hostess told a number of her dearest friends of the matter, and most of them happened also to be dearest friends of the uninvited girl; but none of them has ever had the assurance to ask her how she happened to come to the party after having been informed that she not only was not invited, but that the hostess had no intention of inviting her.

There is another Indianapolis hostess who had an experience somewhat similar. to a limited extent. Mrs. Hostess was giving a large reception and she had, after the custom of hostesses, asked a group of her dearest friends to assist her. Among bright-eyed maid, into service-Rosa, the guests invited, merely for the fifteen the world are his different groups or races or twenty minutes and a melted ice that taking? Will there be a race as superior to a big reception usually means, was a young apolis to live. She has acquired in her brief residence here something of a reputation for "pushing" and the fact that she was invited to the reception at all was by way of being in a measure a proclamation of her success, as Mrs. Hostess is rather exclusive in the matter of entertaining. But the young woman in question was by no means satisfied with her success in being invited, even as three or four hundred others were invited. She arrived early in the afternoon of the re- sparkling, vivacious women whose thoughts ception, went upstairs to the dressing room and when she descended it was seen that she had laid aside not only her wrap, but her picture hat. She greeted Mrs. Hostess, who stood by the door, with the prettiest manner of effusion.

"Dear Mrs. Hostess, it was so sweet of you to ask me to your tea," she said, "and I'm just going to stay all afternoon and help you if you will let me." Mrs. Hostess bowed acquiescingly; the situation seemed to be out of her grasp; the women of the assisting party who stood near gasped, and the young woman stayed. Of course everybody who came to the reception saw her assisting and she went up a degree higher as being so intimate a friend of Mrs. Hostess as to be numbered among her assist-

But it isn't always the guests that do the funny things. Sometimes the hostesses do strange things that make people wonder. Severa! times in recent seasons invitations have been sent out for large parties. and a few days before the event they have been recalled. Sometimes a reason is giv- chair, Rosa opened her mouth, and at the en: sometimes not-for various reasons. en; sometimes not—for various reasons. same moment, after the mirth, there fell The invitations were not reissued; but about the table one of those sudden silenwomen in making out invitation lists recall ces which are always happening. "Say,

must be admitted that it is only practiced on rare occasions. Some of the things that happen at Indianapolis parties are merely amusing and nothing more. One of the funny mix-ups of the present season occurred during the member of a small club. The club is one of the numerous luncheon clubs which exevery week or two, and the fact that its members all like good things to eat makes the denouement the funnier. The member of the club whe was giving the party, declub with a theater party and later to have a little supper in the cafe. She bought two poxes for the play, asked her guests, and when they were assembled, just before gong into the theater, she mentioned that after the play there was to be a little supper in the cafe. The play was one of the excellent things of the season, the box party was animated and seemed to be enjoying itself to the height of its abilty, and the hostess, who loves to entertain glowed with the thought of how her guests enjoyed the party, and also with the thought of the good time they would have afterward at the little suppper. The curtain had hardly fallen before one of the members of the party made a remark about the lateness of the hour and her car. "But you will come into the care and have a little something to eat?" said the hostess in a foregone-conclusion-kind-of

done quite enough for us this evening. The theater was perfect," answered the guest, whom the question had been asked had been very late in arriving at the theater and had not heard the hostess's little antecurtain speech. She did not know that a supper had been arranged, and she declined what she thought was merely a casual invitation. The other guests heard the question and the response. They had heard the previous invitation, but, womanlike, they fell in line.

"Oh, no, thank you, really, Mrs. Blankwe've had a perfectly lovely time and you mustn't dream of doing anything else for would have a glass of water, but she could not be prevailed upon to go any further, Now Mrs. Blank is game. The average woman would have gone to pieces and exclaimed: "Well you've just got to come out in the cafe and eat-I have my supper She had given her invitation clearly once, and she did not feel that she could lasso her guests and drag them to the table. She accepted each refusal with the smile and the murmured word of regret of the wellbred hostess. When everybody was gone she went to the cafe. There was her long table with its center bouquet of pink roses, and somewhere about the cafe she knew were her particular salads and sandwiches -all gone to waste. There were explanations later on. Tho

loss of those sandwiches and salads. "It's your own fault," said Mrs. Blank, unfeelingly. "They were there for you to eatbut you refused them of your own accord. and it will be a long time before I give you the chance at them again."

Sometimes it is the servants that furnish food for post-party comment. One hostess good sense to take the thing happily, the nostess cheered up too, and joined in the laugh. The hostess was a rather recent bride, and the luncheon was one of the first things she had attempted in the way of entertaining her friends after her marriage. It was a small luncheon-only eight or nine guests-and she had engaged a single waiter to look after the serving. On the morning of the day set she received a message that William had sprained his ankle and could not come, and as William himself sent no message in regard to a substitute, and as Mrs. Bride has not an extensive acquaintance with waiters, she was forced to press Rosa, her pretty, like Barkis, is willin', but she is not that ideal waitress with the blank countenance and the dumb tongue, who figures in the columns of advice to young home makers. Instead, Rosa is painfully alert, and when Mrs. Bride entertained one or two friends even informally at luncheon or dinner, her interest in the conversation is apt to become embarrassing. Mrs. Bride spent most of the morning impressing upon Rosa proper obliviousness of effect, and incidentally the routine to be observed in her serving, When the hour for the luncheon came, she felt reasonably assured of Rosa's success in the role of waitress. But she had counted without Mrs. Smythe. Mrs. Smythe. who was one of the guests, is one of these are quick as chain lightning, whose drollery is irresistible, and Mrs. Smythe happened on this occasion to be in her gayest mood. She kept the tableful of women in a constant gurgle of delight, and even Mrs. Bride forgot she was a hostess and vielded herself to the infectious gayety, Presently, however, she caught sight Rosa's face. Rosa had forgot, too, that she was playing the part of the automaton waitress, forgot that it was time to change the plates, forgot everything save Mrs. Smythe, and her pretty mouth widened in a smile, and her laugh rang out with that of the women at the table. Mrs. Bride tried to catch her eye, but the eye of Rosa -both eyes in fact-were riveted upon Mrs. Smythe. Mrs. Bride ventured a little cough, but the ears of Rosa were deaf to anything but Mrs Smythe's voice. Finally, in defiance of all propriety, Mrs. Bride was forced into addressing her waitress.

Rosa started. In obedience to her mis-tress's gesture she began to clear away the debris of the course, but her eyes were still fixed upon the exhilarating Mrs. Smythe. As she reached Mrs. Bride's that they were invited to Mrs. So-and-So's party and so they favor Mrs. So-and-So with a card to their own parties. The method is one of the most economical ways

during the airship contests at St. Louis. So fast-moving are the swallows, that it he rest of his underparts.

is often difficult for bird students to identify them on the wing. The barn swallow is, perhaps, the best-known of all, his deepto recognize him. Aside from his flight he serve to distinguish this swallow from any of the others.

The largest and handsomest of our swalus shades during his aerial turnings and twistings. His forehead, throat and likely to rest in our own garden if we take upper breast are chestnut rufous, and the trouble to put a house up for him at In his nesting habits, the barn swallow to the peak of a house roof. His large size

could appreciate a joke, how they would

smile at the best efforts of M. Santos-Du-

mont and the other flying-machine men

preferences, coming year after year to rear | distinguish him from any of his relatives. though we may not be specially all appearances, should suit him quite as The bank swallow, with his brownishwell, if not better. Sometimes the birds gray back, white throat and brownishbuild on the outside, under the eaves; at | gray band on his throat, is a familiar figother times, they take advantage of a ure where there are sand banks in which their homes against some projection on the grass or feathers. Not always does he take inside of the building. The outside of the high overhead, bending his easy flight to nest is made, as most of us know, of mud, ponds and swamps or the surface of wet fields. Inside there is a lining of hay, and eggs are laid.

den motion with the breath of his long quick pinions. Now straight toward you he comes, like a purple-feathered arrow which must transfix your body, but with a subtle turn whose details no human eye can see, he passes close above your head, and you different shape. Instead of being open at hear the light swish of those marvelous wings. Then he is gone, and turning, you hole at the side. The eggs, four or five in shining surface breaks out into ripples at in one town, and almost unknown in the the deficate touch. Moving with a speed next. Three years ago I watched a small which would probably enable him to leave an express train far behind, he gives no build," for not one of them completed a suggestion of hurry; there seems to be a nest. The trouble was with the material. reserve of power in that slight but steelbuilt frame, which, if he but willed it, well while it was wet, but which fell would carry him five times faster. Knowing the wonderful speed at which he goes about his daily work, does it not make you | the birds were very persistent, and tried it catch your breath to think what he might over and over again for many weeks, they do if "put to it" in a race, and the race were for his life? And if barn swallows

> and, as it was of the right quality, it held together, and enabled them to rear their young at the first attempt. This bird need never be mistaken for the barn swallow, if for no other reason than because its tail feathers are of nearly equal length. The rufous upper tail coverts

The largest and handsomest of our swallows is the purple martin, which is very re is a thin wash of the same color over the top of a tall pole set in the lawn. have seen martins nest even in a box nailed

above these there is a soft bed of feathers, grass, the tops of which he fans into sud- on which from four to six very thin-shelled These eggs, which are about three-quar-

ters of an inch in length, are white, spotted The cliff swallow often makes his nest under the eaves of a barn also, but, although he makes it of mud, it is of quite a the top, like that of the barn swallow, it is roofed over, and has a round entranceswallow, but larger, as a rule. This bird is | be death to us. of local distribution, and may be commo ham, Mass., or, I should say, "trying to For some reason they persisted in collecting sandy mud, which stuck together very apart as soon as it was dry. No sooner was was a nest well on the road to completion, than down it fell, and, although finally went away without laying an egg. Had they been observant and receptive, even to a small degree, it would seem that they might have taken the cue from the barn swallows which were building on the inside of the same barn. These birds obtained their mud from a different source,

ly-forked tail alone making it fairly easy | make a field mark which, if once seen, will

A Natural History Study THE SWALLOWS By Ernest Harold Baynes

> the trouble to dig out a tunnel, however; for, once at least, I have found a bank

under parts pure white, but his upper parts | and force. may be either bluish or greenish. As the former name implies, the bird builds its nest in a hole in a tree, though sometimes it will take advantage of the thoughtfulness of bird-lovers, and build in a box which has been put up for him. Either as a class or individually, the swallow is a most useful neighbor. He does absolutely no harm, and working, as he does, from daylight until dusk, he rids the air of myriads of insects which are life to

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES.

A face beguiling! Twin rosebud lips in Cupid line: brow where curls o'erdroop and twine, Deep eyes that tenderly meet mine. And answer smiling. And fastered loosely on her breast A bunch of flowers! What fairer nest Could blossoms have wherein to rest In any weather?

The Violets

A letter with some violets-

Ah, how my fancy backward sets,

Until my brooding thought begets

Scenting their delicate perfume, I catch somewhat of her sweet bloom-A loveliness that lends a room Through which she passes The wilding winsomeness of spring, The vernal air and light that cling To apple branches bourgeoning. And vernal grasses.

To hear her dear heart beat and know

If, when I whisper so and so

I wonder whether!

It throbs a wee bit faster-oh,

Ah, violets, you cannot dream How much of blessing and of beam You bear with you—Joy's perfect gleam Transcended never: Oh, fragrant firstlings of the year, Because she loves you doubly dear, Your lover I, and, year on year, Her lover ever!